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THE FIRST WORLD'S PEACE CONGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES, TO BE HELD IN 1892.

The following has been addressed to the World's New York Committee having charge of the Exhibition in 1892, which is to commemorate the discovery of America.

No. 1 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON,
Sept. 28, 1889.

To Hon. Chauncey M. Depew of New York et al.

Committee on the World's Exhibition for 1892.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the American Peace Society (1828-1889) were instructed to confer with the Committee on the World's Exhibition to be held in the United States in the year 1892, and urge upon them the desirableness of holding a World's Peace Congress in connection with that Exhibition.

The great success of a similar congress held in Paris June 23-27, 1889, makes us confident that those who have made the subject of International Peace, by means of Arbitration, a matter of special investigation, will find a wider opportunity for their work in America in 1892 than has hitherto been offered.

As the oldest Peace Society in America, and the oldest National Society in the world, we earnestly desire to justly and adequately represent the peace sentiment of our country, and to co-operate in welcoming to our shores all persons of other nations who are specially interested in the subject.

To this end we address your honorable committee, seeking to unite with them and the United States Government and people to insure the success of the proposed Congress.

As a similar Congress is expected in London in the summer of 1890, it seems to us that action should be taken *at once* and some plan matured so that early invitations may be issued for a World's Peace Congress to meet in this country in the summer of 1892.

Shall we not hear from you at your earliest convenience?

We remain, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

W. E. SHELDON,	} Committee.
R. B. HOWARD,	
C. B. SMITH,	
A. A. MINER,	
C. T. DUNHAM,	

CHINA AND ARBITRATION.

William Jones, former Secretary of the London Peace Society, after a peace campaign in Australia and an interesting visit to India, is now in China and will proceed to England by the way of the United States. We hope to see him again in Boston.

He had an interview of an hour and a half at Teintsin with Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, who in office is next to the Emperor and of all Chinese statesmen is most influential. Mr. Jones spoke of his visit to Washington and to President Cleveland in company with the British Parliamentary Deputation. The Chinese Viceroy seemed deeply interested in Arbitration as explained to him and its sixty-eight recent successful settlements of national quarrels. He gladly placed his official signature on the document commending peace and arbitration which ex-President Cleveland had signed. He requested Mr. Jones to

remonstrate with the Washington government against its anti-Chinese immigration policy which the Viceroy regarded as subversive of treaty obligations. He expressed great admiration for General Grant whose dislike of war Mr. Jones emphasized. Mr. Jones adds:

"In answer to a question from me, the Viceroy said that China *would be prepared to unite with other Powers in such a League or Treaty of Peace*, as had been proposed between England and America. He added that China had always been pacifically disposed, and that, unless molested by other Powers, she would not fight.

"On my asking whether the views and policy of the young Emperor were equally pacific, he replied that the Emperor's principles were identical with his own."

SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

At 6 o'clock A. M. Sept. 24, a reception committee composed of representative citizens boarded the revenue cutter Manhattan and steamed down to Quarantine, New York harbor, where they met the City of Para and took off the South American delegates to the International Congress. The party on the City of Para consisted of Dr. Jacinto Castellanos, delegate from Salvador; Dr. Joaquin Arrieta Rossi, attache; Samuel Valdiviso, Secretary; Senor Juan Francisco Velarde, delegate from Bolivia; Alcibia Des Velarde and Mariano Velade, attaches; Geronimo Zelaya, delegate from Honduras, and E. C. Fiallos, Secretary. Ex-Minister Roberts from Chili, and Julio M. Foster of Santiago, Chili, were also of the party. They leave for Washington in a few days.

GERMAN MILITARY POLICY.

The Emperor of Germany returned from England resolved that in the next two years formidable additions should be made to the navy; and it would be a hardy Reichstag which should presume to thwart the imperial will in such a matter. As for the army, two entire new army corps are to be created, one at Metz and one in Eastern Prussia; this will cost heavily; and, after a little time has elapsed, still other credits are to be asked for. So that the German taxpayer will, on the whole, purchase the continuance of peace at a rather heavy price.

Germany has declared, so clearly that there can be no misinterpretation of her language, that she will force no quarrel upon France. If she confessed her secret thought, we should find that she is delighted at being rid of the spectre of Boulangerism. She is anxious to come to an understanding with the Czar, and there is some prospect that she will succeed, although the petulant young despot is very capricious and seems thoroughly to enjoy keeping the whole German nation in suspense.—*Boston Journal*.

We rejoice to receive such letters as the following:

I have just finished Bryant's translation of the Iliad and am so satiated with bloodshed that I send you \$5.00 for the cause of peace—a cause in which I have always been interested since I knew my name.

Yours truly,
WM. PENN ———.